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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND STUDIES
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IMMIGRATION RESEARCH DIGEST

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FOREWORD

The Immigration Research Digest is prepared under the auspices of the Committee on Research and Studies of the AICC. It is a summary and guide to new research on international migration. Publications reviewed in the AICC Integration Digest are not included unless they have research aspects that deserve special mention. References are obtained from a number of bibliographical sources through the co-operation of specialists in history, economics, and other social sciences. Publication is approximately semi-annual, as sufficient new material becomes available to the contributors.

The Digest is prepared as a service for persons wishing to keep abreast of developments in immigration studies. It will be appreciated if readers recommend material for inclusion, or suggest how the publication can best meet their needs.

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The Immigration Research Digest and the Integration Digest appear semi-annually. The subscription rate for the two publications is \$1.25 per year.

NOTES AND ITEMS

Dissertations in Sociology

From The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 67, No. 1, July 1961.

Dissertations completed, 1960.

Michael N. Cutsumbis, "Adjustment and assimilations of the Greek-Americans in Columbus, Ohio." (M. A., Ohio State)

Stanley Lieberman, "Comparative segregation and assimilation of ethnic groups." (Ph.D., Chicago)

Joseph Lopreato, "Emigration and social mobility in a rural community of Southern Italy." (Ph.D., Yale)

Justo Saco, "Les immigrants espagnols à Québec." (M. A., Laval)

Woodrow W. Scott, "Interpersonal relations in ethnically mixed small work groups." (Ph.D., USC)

Doctoral dissertations in progress, 1960.

Walter V. Babics, "Assimilation of the Yugoslavs in Franklin County." (Ohio State)

Raymond Breton, "The ethnic and native subsystems of the absorbing society and the interpersonal integration of immigrants." (Johns Hopkins)

Rudolf A. Helling, "The work adjustment of German immigrants in Toronto and Detroit: A comparison." (Wayne State)

Richard Kolm, "Value changes of immigrants as a function of primary interaction with indigenous residents of the new social environment." (Wayne State)

Popie Mohring, "The family organization of Greek-Americans." (Michigan)

Eugene B. Piedmont, "An investigation of the influence of ethnic-group differences in the development of schizophrenia." (Buffalo)

Bernard Portis, "Educational attainment as a determinant of opinions toward minority groups." (Harvard)

Robert M. Rennick, "The practice of name-changing among Americans of European descent." (North Carolina)

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Recent Canadian Publications

Canada, Bureau of Statistics. Characteristics of persons granted Canadian citizenship, 1953-1958. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census Division, Census Analysis Section. 1960. 21 pp. Statistical tables and bilingual text notes showing the number naturalized by single years, 1953 to 1958 inclusive, sex and age of the naturalized, their marital status, province in which naturalized, country of former allegiance, and time of migration to Canada.

Canada, Canadian Citizenship Branch. Notes of the Canadian Family tree. Ottawa, 1960. 137 pp. This is a collection of brief accounts, each from five to ten pages in length, of 23 ethnic groups in Canada. Varying somewhat in content, the accounts as a rule give estimates of the size of the ethnic group, include notes on the history of the group's arrival in Canada and the principal places of settlement there, mention ethnic group organizations, and describe contributions to Canada in terms of distinguished members, principal occupations, etc.

Canada, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Statistics Section. Immigration, 1960. Ottawa, 1961. 28 pp. A one-page summary plus statistical tables showing the number and characteristics of immigrants, country of former residence and of citizenship, port of entry, destination and intended occupation, together with corresponding information for recent years.

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Naturalizations, United States, July-December 1960

According to information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, there were 61,644 naturalizations during the six months July-December 1960. Of this number 8,935 were the husbands or wives of citizens, 3,114 were the children of citizens, and 48,617 or about 80 per cent of the total were naturalized under the general provisions of the Immigration and Naturalization Act.

By country of former allegiance, Germany led with 8,753, followed by Italy with 7,855, the United Kingdom with 5,026, Poland with 4,776, Canada with 4,700, and Mexico with 3,341. Japan and China contributed the relatively large numbers of 1,944 and 1,208 respectively.

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Tourist visitors to the United States, July-December 1960

Because of the attempt to encourage tourist travel to the United States, it may be of some interest to note the extent of such travel in preceding years. Of the several classes of nonimmigrant aliens reported in the official statistics, it is the "temporary visitors for pleasure" that correspond most closely to the tourist concept, although the "transit aliens" who proceed through the United States for a foreign destination may also include tourist travelers.

According to information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service, temporary visitors for pleasure numbered 411,585 during the 6-month period of July-December 1960. Of these 256,742 were from Canada or other North American countries, and an additional 39,607 were from South America; and the visitors from outside the Western Hemisphere thus numbered 115,236. For the corresponding period of the preceding year the number of temporary visitors for pleasure was 360,977, of whom 90,118 came from outside the Western Hemisphere. In July-December of 1958 the corresponding totals were 327,090 and 81,819. The number of visitors of this category has thus been rising gradually during the past several years.

As is to be expected, Canada contributed the greatest number of such visitors in July-December 1960, 99,801 in all, and was followed by Mexico with 87,701. Of European countries the United Kingdom led with 35,586, followed by Germany with 11,654, France with 7,920, Italy with 5,634, and the Netherlands with 4,845. This was the same order by country as in the preceding year when the number of visitors was somewhat smaller.

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Second edition of Auerbach's Immigration Laws

Among the good features of Auerbach's Immigration Laws of the United States (1955) has been the way it has been kept abreast of new developments by a series of supplements for 1956, 1958, 1959, and an additional special supplement in the latter year. The newly issued second edition (Indianapolis, Bobbs-Merrill, 1961) now consolidates the supplementary material and brings the work up to December 24, 1960. Space is provided at the end of the new volume for the insertion of future supplements.

The second edition is expanded by over 200 pages, in part by the incorporation of the recent material but also by greater detail of treatment in many sections. As explained in the author's introduction, "Practically all chapters of the previous volume have been rewritten and expanded. Particular emphasis has been placed on the growing body of court and administrative decisions. Twelve new chapters treat, among other topics, the immigration of children, the parole of aliens into the United States, NATO aliens, the visa refusal and its review, refugee and emergency legislation, and temporary legislation for the benefit of orphans, agricultural workers and other special groups." Two new appendices list the offices of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and give the boundaries of certain quota areas. And, finally, the previously detailed index has been considerably expanded.

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Two Bibliographies

Netherlands. Nederlandse Emigratiedienst. Literatuuroverzicht. Undated. 68 pp.

A general bibliography of migration literature and of descriptions of conditions in migrant-receiving nations, classified by broad topics such as

agricultural migration and history of immigration, and also classified by country of immigration. The bibliography appears to be made up especially to serve the purpose of potential emigrants from the Netherlands: the titles chosen for the United States are not altogether those that might be selected by an American compiler, but the listing may be a useful guide to Dutch publications. The brief text is in Dutch, but the titles are given in the language of publication.

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Charles C. Cumberland, "The United States - Mexican Border: A Selective Guide to the Literature of the Region," supplement to Rural Sociology, Vol. 25, No. 2, June 1960. 236 pp.

Not a simple listing of references but a series of bibliographical essays on different aspects of the border area, this publication contains two chapters that relate to Mexican immigration. Chapter 4 (pp. 63-89) is on the Spanish speaking population of the United States, with separate sections on geographical distribution, diet and health, cultural patterns, naturalization, and discrimination directed towards this minority. Chapter 5 (pp. 90-102) is on migration to the United States, with separate sections on the agricultural labor movement, illegal migration, and other topics. Other chapters are devoted to diplomatic relations between the two countries, the history of the border area, land use, economic activity, etc.

The numerous references included with the text range widely through books and monographs, government documents, theses and unpublished manuscripts, and journal articles. The work appears to have both the strengths and weaknesses of general bibliographies that necessarily depend to a large extent on library cataloging: - better coverage of the older and standard works than new materials, of separately published works than periodical articles and more ephemeral materials, of works that refer to Mexicans and the border area in their titles than works with more general titles that nevertheless include relevant information. Readers with a specialized interest in some topic will find helpful guidance but will presumably have to search further, as for example references to official documents on the admission of agricultural laborers come only up to 1950 or 1951. The bibliography, however, is intended to be selective rather than comprehensive, and should serve admirably as an introduction and guide to a very extensive literature.

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U. N. Demographic Yearbook, 1959. New York, United Nations, 1959. (sales No. 59. XIII.1.)

The 1959 Yearbook contains statistical tables on international migration that were last published in 1957 and that, if the same alternation is followed, will not reappear until the 1961 issue. The tables, numbers 33 to 37 inclusive, pp. 646-709, present annual data for upwards of 100 nations and reporting areas, in the main for the years 1955 to 1958 inclusive. The first of the tables shows the major categories of departures and arrivals for each

nation. The following tables deal only with long-term migrants, excluding temporary visitors, and show for each reporting country the place of intended permanent residence of emigrants, the country of last permanent residence of immigrants, and lastly the sex and age of emigrants and immigrants.

The data are given as reported by the various nations, but text notes (pp. 29-32) give the sources of information, the definitions of terms, and some comment on the accuracy of the data.

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PERIODICALS ON MIGRATION

I & N Reporter (quarterly), U. S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. Vol. 9, No. 3, 4 (January, April, 1961).

In addition to current immigration statistics, articles on operations of the Service, and summaries of recent administrative and court decisions, the following article is of particular interest:

Gertrude Krichesky, "Alien Orphans," 9(4):43-46. An account of the legislative history of the programs, with information on the number and characteristics of petitioners and the children adopted.

Migration (quarterly), Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, Geneva. Vol. 1, No. 1, 2 (January-March, April-June 1961).

Contains news notes, book reviews, bibliography, and special articles on international migration. Included among the latter are:

Artur Mehl Neiva, "The importance of immigration in the development of Brazil," 1(1):41-52. Considers the demographic, economic, and cultural effects of immigration to Brazil.

Sotirios Agapitidis, "Emigration from Greece," 1(1):53-61. The historical background, extent, and postwar developments of emigration.

Jerzy Zubrzycki, "Greek immigrants in Australia, a demographic survey," 1(2):45-54. Presents and discusses immigration and 1954 census data showing the rapid increase of the Greek population of Australia during the past few years, their geographical distribution there, and their occupational distribution.

Industry and Labor (biweekly). International Labor Office, Geneva. Vol. XXV, No. 1-12 (January 1 - June 15, 1961). Includes reports on international migration as follows:

Belgium, 1959, (7):209-212; Italy, 1957-1959, (7):212-221; Union of South Africa, 1959, (8):271-273; Ireland, 1959, (10):325-329; Lebanon, 1958

and 1959, (10):329-331; Japan, 1952-1960, (11):359-360; Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1960, (11):360-362; France, 1960, (12):393-395; Netherlands, 1960, (12):395-398; United States, 1960, (12):398-402.

R. E. M. P. Bulletin (quarterly). Research Group for European Migration Problems, The Hague. Vol. 9, No. 1/2 (January-June, 1961) and Supplement 5 (May 1961). The two issues consist of the following monographs:

Alan Richardson, "The assimilation of British immigrants in a Western Australian Community, a psychological study," 9(1/2):1-75.

J. J. Mol, "Churches and immigration: a sociological study of the mutual effects of religion and emigrant adjustment," 9(Supp. 5):1-86.

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RESEARCH DIGESTS

R. D. C. Black, Economic Thought and the Irish Question, 1817-1870. New York: Cambridge University Press, 1960. Pp. xiv, 298.

After the Act of Union, English political economists and English parliaments were continually agitated about the Irish economy, which, like many underdeveloped countries today, was burdened by an inefficient precapitalist agriculture. Virtually everyone agreed that Ireland should be reconstructed after the model of England; but there was lively debate over what mixture of social coercion and economic aid should be adopted to produce agrarian reform and the consequent higher levels of investment both in agriculture and industry. A much mooted point was the skyrocketing Irish population. Most economists thought population growth in general to be a good thing; but most also thought that until fundamental economic reform was accomplished Ireland was overpopulated already, and steadily becoming more so. As a result, emigration seemed to many a plausible short-run expedient.

In the early years, the British government subsidized some emigration to Canada, but costs - running as high as £22 per emigrant proved prohibitive. Between 1830 and 1846, Gibbon Wakefield's ingenious scheme to transfer the cost of subsidized migration to the colonies was much discussed, but colonial resentments at the coercions involved, coupled with the quickening pace of voluntary (that is, unsubsidized) migration disposed the English to emphasize poor law reform and public works projects as techniques better than emigration to offset overpopulation. During the Great Famine, distress was so extensive that Lord John Russell found a further justification for laissez-faire in the overwhelming magnitude of the potential emigration; his only concession, a grant of greater discretion to poor-law authorities to finance emigration, proved meaningless in a period when all local funds were demanded for immediate relief.

It was not until the 1860's that John Stuart Mill and others began to question the economic and moral effect on Ireland, the receiving countries, and the immigrants, too, of massive emigration. Only then did theorists and parliamentarians begin to recognize that history, climate, and social structure made it almost certain that Ireland would not develop into another England, no matter how much "surplus" population disappeared. Only then did many come to realize that two generations of Irish complaints were in some respects trenchant criticisms of a singularly theory-ridden population policy.

-- R. D. C.

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Alan Conway, The Welsh in America: Letters from the Immigrants.
Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1961. 341 pp. \$6.00.

Although the "America letter" has long been a staple item in immigration history, historians in fact have seen remarkably few of these presumably innumerable documents, written by immigrants to family, friends, or editors in the old country. Hitherto only the Norwegians have been extensively represented in print. Now they are joined by another small but articulate group, the nineteenth-century Welsh.

In some respects this Welsh collection is the more interesting. While many of the Welsh, like the Norwegians, became farmers in America, many others went into industry, usually an industry such as mining, quarrying, iron and steel making, or tinplating in which they had worked in Wales. Since both the farmers and the workingmen had a fairly recent agrarian background in Wales and shared a common culture, their almost uniform praise of American agriculture contrasts markedly, as Mr. Conway points out, with their dislike of American industrial working conditions.

Because Conway's Welsh and Blegen's Norwegians are likely to inspire publication of letters of other ethnic groups, it is worth noting that such a collection has by no means exhausted the possibilities of this source material. Any selection of original sources, even when edited with the fine discrimination of this volume, remains the raw material of history---and at that the smaller part of it. (These two hundred letters come from a much larger mass.) Each letter touches on a variety of subjects, more or less fortuitously, organized according to the writer's purpose and talents rather than to elucidate the history of these subjects. Mr. Conway helps keep the reader's mind on the salient points by his concise introductions to each group of letters, but the data perforce remains scattered.

For that matter, much of the data---of weather, prices, wages, travel arrangements, and notably of politics---though it no doubt held whatever interest for people in Wales the writers intended, is not specifically Welsh-American but a familiar part of general American history. It appears, for example, that even William Bebb, the prospective Welsh-American governor of Ohio, had nothing more to write about the presidential election of 1840 than we have heard from many another partisan Whig. Omissions, though

unavoidable, may be still more serious. Since most of the letters are preserved only in newspaper files, each of them was first edited long before the historian could collect them. But what the provincial newspaper editor thought his readers wished or ought to read may be less than we should prefer. Some of the unrecoverable personal passages may have revealed more about the Welsh experience in America than their economic or political disquisitions do.

And yet to read page after page of the words of these immigrant miners, farmers, iron workers, and clergymen reawakens the flavor of the Welsh response to American life in a way that perhaps only fiction could equal. They are not to be mistaken for Norwegian letters, at any rate. From the Aberdare collier's complaint about having to labor in Pennsylvania for one of the potato-digging "children of old Mary" to the Welsh forty-niner's boast that "we can make both ends meet and knot them too," all the Welsh predilections and prejudices, earnest enthusiasms and odd turns of phrase, come alive again in this expressive translation. At least until someone combines these letters with other sources into a narrative history, this volume will stand as the best account of Welsh-America.

-- R. B.

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De Sousa Bettencourt, Jose, "El Fenomeno de la Emigracion Portuguesa,"
Revista Internacional de Sociologia, 17 (Oct. - Dec. 1959), 589-618,
18 (Jan. - Mar. 1960), 67-99.

After a pretentious survey of Portuguese history, and a description, country by country, of overseas migration during the fifteenth through eighteenth centuries, Bettencourt turns in his second article to nineteenth and twentieth century experience. This emigration, consisting largely of discontented young men from the countryside, reached a peak in 1912 when, despite one of the highest fertility rates in Western Europe, Portugal actually lost population. Dropping rapidly thereafter, emigration crested again in the 1950's, when from one-third to one-half of the country's natural increase emigrated. Bettencourt does not concern himself much with the acculturation of the immigrants except with those settling in Brazil and "overseas Portugal." Among these he celebrates the development of a "lusotropicalismo" in which the emigrants, though bearers of a superior culture, take a proportional share of every occupational and social role, and intermarry freely. The author does not, however, provide the factual detail necessary to demonstrate the actual working out of this ideal; the news from Angola hardly comports with it.

-- R. D. C.

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James I. Dowie, Prairie Grass Dividing (vol. 18 of Augustana Historical Society Publications, Rock Island, Illinois, 1959).

Set in the context of Swedish immigration to Nebraska after the Civil War, this book is a chronicle of ministers and educators who dreamed of developing a haven there, prosperous, egalitarian, orthodox Lutheran, and Swedish; who speculated in land, begged passes from railroad presidents, weathered blizzards and grasshoppers; entered politics both secular and religious; and conducted newspaper crusades against intemperance, secret societies, populism, and each other. Almost without exception, their lives ended in personal failure, but by 1900 it was clear that the institutions they had founded would endure - particularly the Nebraska Conference of the Augustana Lutheran Church, and Luther Academy. Both institutions were established in the first instance to prevent other Swedish-American organizations from overlooking the peculiar needs of Nebraskans. The further rationale was to strengthen the whole ethnic group's resistance to assimilation into American culture. Luther Academy, for example, placed great stress on Swedish language and literature, and banned competitive athletics, both a sign and a means of promoting too easy relations with American life. But acculturation was not to be checked. From the beginning, the Academy - despite its preoccupation with preparing young Swedes for the Lutheran ministry - was forced to admit young ladies, who in America were anxious for education, and whose tuitions the struggling institution could not refuse. Within a few years the Academy had unconsciously modified its sense of purpose so far as to note that "our Swedish girls are wonderful hired girls. They would be just as wonderful school teachers." As a result the "characteristically American" drive for compulsory education of both sexes encountered no serious resistance among Swedish-American leaders.

This short book about a group of largely unheralded men is an interesting contribution to our understanding of first-generation immigrant behavior.

-- R. D. C.

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Floyd S. Fierman, Some early Jewish settlers on the Southwestern frontier. El Paso, Texas Western Press, 1960.

During the Spanish Colonial period, the Inquisition held several trials of alleged Jews in what later became the American southwest. The accused probably had no connection with Judaism whatsoever. Appreciable Jewish settlement came with American penetration after Mexican independence. Why did Jews go to so remote and forbidding a region? Both the eastern seaboard and California were more inviting in the nineteenth century. Life was hazardous and there was no railroad until 1879. Yet the region promised rich rewards to the adventurous. Between 1850 and 1870, most Jews came there from Germany and Prussian and Russian Poland. Trade with the Indians and the opening of the Santa Fe Trail brought many of the first families. During the Mexican and Civil Wars, the Army brought Jews to the region where

they saw its economic opportunities at first-hand. Other Jewish soldiers were sent there during campaigns against the Indians, and decided to remain. The body of this monograph is devoted to the movements and political and business activities of several prominent Jewish families and their descendants, supplemented by appendices from the diaries of two original immigrants.

-- J. S. M.

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J. A. G. Griffith, and others. Coloured Immigrants in Britain. Issued under the auspices of the Institute of Race Relations. London, New York, and Melbourne, Oxford University Press, 1960. xi + 225 pp.

This volume brings together four reports on colored immigrants in Britain. There is first a report by Donald Wood of a survey undertaken by the Institute of Race Relations following the disturbances in the Kensington district of London and in Nottingham in the late summer of 1958. There follows a sociological report on race relations in Britain, prepared by Judith Henderson; and next is a summary by Margaret Osborne of the position taken by various official bodies including government, church, political parties, and trade unions. The fourth part, by Griffith, is an account of the relevant legal aspects of immigration; and a final chapter by Herman H. Long is on race relations in the United States. Altogether the volume is a useful introduction to and survey of a problem involving both immigration and race relations; and both new materials and summaries of earlier studies are included. (For notes on Michael Banton's White and Coloured, see preceding issue of the Digest.)

The general survey covered London and 32 other cities, and it provides estimates of the number and origin of the colored in Britain, deals with the questions of housing and employment, and supplies information and observations on a number of other topics. The report by Margaret Henderson, with some duplication of the preceding part, focuses on psychological and sociological aspects of the subject, gives insights into attitudes towards the colored, and treats many phases of the problem such as the limited participation of the immigrants in British life and the incomplete social control within and from outside the immigrant community. The later sections document the policy and attitudes of various official and public organizations towards racial discrimination, immigration, and deportation; and the legal status of the immigrants is also dealt with in some detail.

Without a full summary of the material being attempted, several distinctive aspects that are brought out in the reports are worth noting. One is the quite small size of the colored population, estimated at little over 200,000 in 1958 or only about one-fourth per cent of the total number of inhabitants. Another is the very mixed nature of the colored group, which includes Indians and Pakistanis, West Africans, and West Indians, and which on a socio-economic scale ranges from the least skilled of manual laborers to students at the universities and official representatives of Commonwealth countries. In another respect the colored range from those who wish to

assimilate to the "bird of passage" who has no desire to participate in British life but only wants to accumulate enough savings and return home. A further distinctive feature brought out by Griffith is that the colored are for the most part from the overseas Commonwealth and therefore are British citizens. As he points out, "No powers exist to refuse such subjects leave to land or to deport them." Although several bills have been introduced in Parliament, there is apparently no official thought of a selective immigration policy with respect to either race or country of origin within the Commonwealth; but overseas members of the Commonwealth have exercised some control over the financial status and education of prospective migrants in order to reduce the risk of unsuccessful migration, and there has been a disposition to forestall migration of the unemployed by encouraging the development of industries in their homelands.

Not yet clearly separated, and perhaps not fully separable, are the attitudes of the British people towards the colored because of their color, and their attitudes towards the colored as the most visible of strangers; and a certain ambivalence is to be noted. It is reported (p. 109) that "individual Britons are well disposed towards coloured people, yet simultaneously preferred not to be too closely involved with them." But the reader should not overlook the further comment that the latter applies to strangers in general regardless of their color.

-- E. P. H.

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Richard H. Hancock. The role of the bracero in the economic and cultural dynamics of Mexico. A case study of Chihuahua. Stanford, California, Hispanic American Society, 1959, processed. Dissertation copy available in microfilm, AC-1 No. 59-3707; summarized in Dissertation Abstracts, Vol. 20 (1959), Part 2, p. 1476.

The field study was undertaken to determine the pattern of migration to the United States and to evaluate the effects on the state and on the migrants themselves. Among the principal conclusions are that the migrants are usually from depressed subsistence farming areas or are farm workers who have moved to the city; that the migrants' wages are a major source of income for the area that was studied; and that the migrants were able to raise the level of living of their families while at the same time learning new skills in the United States.

Of particular interest is the finding that the returned migrants were on the average friendlier to the United States than nonmigrants, and that the labor movement contributed to better relations between the two nations "on a personal level." It is also the author's conclusion that the present system for the admission of Mexican labor, although increasing Mexico's sensitivity of economic fluctuations in the United States and not without some defects, has substantial advantages and is preferable to other alternatives that have been considered.

-- E. P. H.

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Oscar Handlin and others, "Ethnic Groups in American Life," Daedalus, Spring 1961, 217-349.

These papers, deriving from a recent conference at Arden House, demonstrate that the old debate over the assimilation of immigrants in America is as alive as ever, revived by a subtlety and objectivity which it conspicuously lacked forty years ago. The historical introduction by Oscar Handlin and the final paper by Joshua A. Fishman tacitly mark the poles of the discussion. Handlin, rejecting the pathology of ethnic-group relations which has blinded historians to "the normal functioning of American pluralism," regards old-stock Americans as one group among many; friction has been the result of their attempts to impose a fictitious single standard of Americanism on more recent immigrant groups. To Fishman, on the contrary, the existence of a preeminently American social core, with as distinctive a national character as that of Frenchmen or Russians, is self-evident. Most of the other contributors to the symposium deal with aspects of the assimilation or acculturation of other groups into this preexistent (though changed) American society.

Ozzie G. Simmons explores certain inconsistencies in the reciprocal attitudes of Anglo-Americans and Mexican-Americans in South Texas. J. Milton Yinger argues that American religious pluralism is socially dysfunctional (whatever its higher values may be) and, conversely, that the recent tendency of the churches to merge their creeds into a common American Way of Life is socially beneficent. Milton M. Gordon draws a useful distinction between culture and society, specifically between the progressive acculturation of ethnic groups and their more constant "structural pluralism" as social entities. Peter H. and Alice S. Rossi find that, in spite of the efforts of the parochial and public schools to inculcate different values, the graduates of each are hardly distinguishable in attitude. Going still further, Fishman concludes that neither the segregated Negro schools nor the voluntary Catholic and Jewish schools have had much influence in staying the rapid acculturation---virtually "Americanization," as he sees it---of their students to the dominant, if sometimes inferior, values of the American social core.

The unstated implication of this symposium, or at least of virtually all the contributors but Handlin, is that the early-twentieth-century movement to Americanize the immigrant, for all its crudity, was essentially valid. Insofar as these papers are representative of recent research, the theory of cultural pluralism which for a time superseded the melting pot in the esteem of scholars and social workers is evidently again in disfavor.

-- R. B.

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E. J. Hegarty, "Statistics: Emigration Figures," Christus Rex, An Irish Quarterly Journal of Sociology, 14 (July, 1960), 205-209.

This study contrasts the natural increase and emigration figures for

the six counties of Northern Ireland with those of the 26 southern counties since 1871 - with conclusions strongly unfavorable to conditions in Ireland and to the government's reactions. Hegarty is especially critical of the present policy of investing most social capital in the cities, rather than in those country areas where heavy emigration testifies to persistent discontent. It is an evidence of the gloom with which population and emigration problems are regarded in Ireland today that the Bishop of Cork could recently declare that "with the pressure of population what it is in other lands, it is inconceivable that so favored a country can remain for long half-inhabited. Either we populate Ireland with the Irish or some other nation will colonize us."

-- R. D. C.

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A. William Høglund, Finnish Immigrants in America 1880-1920. Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1960.

This study deals with "the Finnish immigrants in those areas of thought and action which were most important in the lives of any immigrant group." The greater part of the text deals with their integration but Chapter I and the Conclusion provide a sketch of the background and course of the movement as such. The conditions underlying the great rural exodus between 1880 and 1914 were related to the upsurge of Finnish nationalism from the middle of the nineteenth century, which involved politics, language and literature. At the same time, the Lutheran Church was losing its educational functions to the State, increasing secularization and accelerating the decline of family traditions. Also, the proportion of landless farmers had increased rapidly, and they could not be absorbed by agriculture or by the newly-established industrial areas and growing commercial towns. The wish for material betterment, and the wish to escape from parental domination, rural seclusion and Russian oppression were obvious motives for emigrating. The districts near the southern cities contributed most to rural-urban migration within Finland; the rural northwest lost population to America. Emigration abroad took the form of chains: relatives and friends in America supplied information and passage money. Some recruitment by employers also occurred for mines, mills and railroads in the Middle West, the Pacific Northwest and the Middle Atlantic States. Many women took domestic employment in New York. Although some 30 to 40 per cent of the emigrants from the 1890's until the First World War returned to their homeland, there was no great rush back to Finland when she became independent. At the same time, there was relatively little interwar emigration, even before the American quotas, although these restrictions did divert some of the flow into Canada.

-- J. S. M.

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Blake McKelvey, "The Italians of Rochester, An historical review." Rochester History, Vol. XXII, No. 4.

Italians have comprised the largest group of foreign-born in Rochester for the past forty years. Rochester has one of the very highest proportions of Italians in American cities. The first considerable wave of Italian immigrants in the 70's and 80's was made up largely of laborers who did not settle permanently. There were, however, padroni who formed the nucleus of the Italian colony and brought out people from Naples and elsewhere and settled them in Rochester. One early immigrant was responsible, in this way, for the arrival of several hundred of his Pignataro Maggiore neighbors. The tide of immigration soon swelled, although the padroni declined in influence, because relatives and friends in Rochester assisted their compatriots to follow. The First World War strengthened the bonds between the Rochester Italians and their homeland as 900 young men went back to Italy to join the Army. The important place which Italians have attained in Rochester is demonstrated by the founding in 1954 of a Committee on Italian Migration among local business interests to induce Italian craftsmen to migrate to Rochester.

-- J. S. M.

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Leonard Pitt, "The Beginnings of Nativism in California," Pacific Historical Review, 30 (February, 1961), 23-38.

In the turbulent early years of California's independence from Mexico, when new techniques were being developed to cope with the different technical and legal problems posed by mining opportunities unlike any Americans had encountered before, and when the definition of Americanism was badly roiled by currents of abolitionism, the anti-Mexicanism of the recent war, and eastern nativism, it was not surprising that Californians gave vent to some spectacularly indiscriminate attacks on people identifiable as different - Australians, Kanakas, French, Hispanos, Mexicans, Chinese, Negroes. But by 1853 a consistent set of attitudes had developed. Foreigners were all right provided they were not worked as slaves or serfs; if they paid, or had paid for them, a foreign miner's tax (which was the chief source of state revenue); and if they would be content to work certain kinds of mines American labor had found unprofitable or excessively disagreeable. With the exception of Mexicans, whose entrance into California was discouraged, foreign laborers were allowed - even encouraged - to enter freely. Pitt is impressed to find that the nativism prevalent in California was neither Anglo-Saxon, anti-Catholic, nor anti-radical, thus falling into none of the categories which John Higham, in Strangers in the Land, found included all the nativists he encountered. Pitt's hypothesis that this California nativism of the early 1850's was the product of middle and upperclass spokesmen (in implied contrast to the lumpenproletariat quality of much of eastern Know-Nothingism) is provocative, but not substantiated here.

-- R. D. C.

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C. A. Price (ed.), The Study of Immigrants in Australia, Proceedings of Conference on Immigration Research. Department of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, August 1960.

The greater part of this publication is devoted to papers on integration and assimilation and to related discussions. The following papers are those concerning original studies on immigration as such.

R. T. Appleyard, "Socio-economic determinants of British emigration from the United Kingdom to Australia," pp. 25-32.

Mr. Appleyard of the Australian National University has studied this movement with a view to answering the questions: Why do some people become migrants? Why do they choose Australia? What do they expect to achieve in their new country? What knowledge do they have of it? Although immigrants from the United Kingdom remain the largest immigrant group in Australia, they had not previously attracted a special study. Appleyard's study comprised interviews of a sample of migrants before they left the United Kingdom and follow-up interviews in Australia. Twenty per cent of all officially-assisted "units" (single persons or families) for June-November 1959 were selected; 92 per cent of these were actually traced and interviewed. Also twenty per cent of the migrants returning to the United Kingdom from Australia were selected from the reregistrants for National Insurance. Only 50 per cent of these replied to their mailed questionnaires. These data were supplemented by thirty interviews on board a ship taking returning migrants back to the United Kingdom; these interviews were repeated one year later.

The opportunity of an almost free travel scheme to Australia and the relative ease of postwar life in the United Kingdom make for a cavalier attitude. "Let's try it -- we've got nothing to lose," among single persons and married couples without children. Married couples with children are more cautious in enquiring about their prospects. However, in many cases, personal nominees (those with an affidavit from friends or relatives in Australia) rely passively on their nominator (sponsor) in Australia. The Commonwealth nominees (who are going to Government hostels where they will be found jobs by government labor agencies) with children are the best informed. The most often heard explanation for migration is that "it is better for the children." Many British immigrants believe they are going to a Britain in the South Seas and they receive a greater shock than non-British immigrants who expect to suffer numerous difficulties. Long-run plans for restricted output in the cotton and coal towns of the industrial north were mentioned as inevitable reasons for moving either to another part of England or abroad. The choice of Australia, in these cases, depends on a relative established there who would be sponsor. Proportionately few come from slums. Apparently emigration to Australia is more often the last phase of previous moves, in this or the last generation, from depressed areas to suburbia or council estates. Although unemployment is not directly related to migration to Australia, fear of unemployment is. The considerable amount of capital transferred to Australia by these migrants suggests that the majority are far from penniless.

Appleyard concludes that "the economic factor is still the most important determinant of the volume of emigration from the United Kingdom to Australia." The follow-up interviews in Australia have not yet been analyzed.

L. Benyei, "Greek and South Slav Immigrants in Melbourne," pp. 65-87.

Benyei reports on material collected for an "integration study" about those Greeks and Yugoslavs who were brought to Australia since 1952 by the World Council of Churches and settled in Melbourne. Since they received loans to cover their travel, records are kept on them until they repay their loan, including interviews by the author as the Council's Resettlement Officer. He supplemented these records with a few additional interviews expressly for this study. Greek migration to Australia was predominantly along chains (see the next abstract, of C. A. Price's paper) until IRO and ICEM were established to assist emigration on an impersonal basis. Many Greek ethnic refugees came to Australia with IRO. ICEM has brought Greeks from Greece and Egypt since 1951, parallel to the Australian Government's impersonal recruitment and assistance programme. In 1952 the World Council of Churches began assisting migrants from Greece, Greek refugees from other countries, and earthquake victims, collaborating with ICEM for the purpose of speeding up the emigration of close relatives left behind by those already in or going to Australia. Recently these two bodies have assisted Greeks from Egypt. All WCC-assisted immigrants have been poor. From 1953 indigent Greeks in Greece also came under the WCC/ICEM revolving fund for travel loans but the Greek Government has set narrow limits to these provisions since 1955. These restrictions do not apply, however, to the Slavic Macedonians of Greece who are free to take WCC loans. The majority of the WCC-assisted Macedonians from Yugoslavia were born in Greece; they had crossed the border during the Greek Civil War. In concentrating on bringing families together, the Council's work is an extension of both "private chain migration" and "official" Government-assisted migration. WCC helped close relatives of assisted immigrants who were not eligible for Australian government assistance. This in its turn led to new chains; for example, immigrants assisted by WCC obtained another loan from WCC to bring out close relatives. By the end of 1960, 14,045 Greeks had entered Australia under the WCC's aegis, of whom 2,421 were from Egypt and 206 refugees were from other countries. Few from Greece have been skilled; most have become unskilled laborers or factory workers in Australia. Greeks from Egypt have had more education and higher socio-economic status than Greeks from Greece. They have been pushed out by the Egyptian policy of progressively retrenching foreign employees, limiting their salaries and limiting their numbers in industry and commerce. Few repatriate from Egypt: they would feel like foreigners in Greece and realize employment is poor there too. WCC assisted them from 1952. They were not eligible for government assistance until 1957 when they became refugees under ICEM. Many from Egypt are skilled workers.

C. A. Price, "An historical approach to migration and assimilation (with special reference to the Greeks of Toronto and Sydney, the Dalmations of California and Western Australia, and the Slav-Macedonians of Toronto and Canberra)," pp. 88-108.

This is a comparison of various forms of chain migration, "starting when a pioneer from some European village or town settles happily overseas and then by letter or visit persuades his friends and relations to join him. These, when happily settled, do likewise. Eventually, by this 'chain-letter' system, the migration grows to considerable dimensions and results in the appearance abroad of village, district or regional communities very reminiscent of those in Europe. Migrants from the same village or district are often concentrated both in the same place abroad and in the same occupation....At times chain migration has been strong enough to cause actual depopulation in Europe...a safety valve for population pressure, at first, but later...a continuing 'snow-ball' effect." Reconstructing the history of chains reveals and explains the variety of forms of immigrant settlement. Price introduces a new classification of forms of localized "concentrations" of immigrants, namely, "village," "district," "regional," "Folk" and "supra-Folk." Thus he avoids confusing functioning ethnic groups with mere agglomerations of compatriots. Examples are given: the Kytheran Greeks of Sydney, whose first representatives arrived in the 1870's and who had grown into a network of restaurateurs throughout Eastern Australia by the 1940's; and the Dalmations of Pajaro Valley, California, whose forerunners settled in the 1830's and who expanded from fishing to orcharding, restaurants and real estate by the 1890's, a range of occupations which they retain to the present. He stresses their fortuitous beginnings, which have depended on the success or failure of the original pioneer in a certain place. Before the barriers to international migration were raised in the 1920's, the early stages of chain migration comprised much restlessness and experimentation, for example, young bachelors wandering around the world before settling in a favorable location. The many seafarers who came to Australia from the maritime towns of the Mediterranean in the days of the sailing ships were very mobile. The result is that immigrants in one country often have relatives in another receiving country, an international network linked by kinship. Historical reconstructions of migration chains are subject to myth-making by ethnic groups. The legends they spin around their forerunners play an important part in communal life. Reconstructing the history of chains reveals and explains the variety of forms of immigrant settlements.

Price also analyzes the background conditions of Slavic-Macedonian emigration to Australia and Canada. After the Sultan empowered the Bulgarian Exarchy to replace the Greek Church in central and eastern Macedonia and to proselytize in the south, the area became a battleground in a many-sided struggle among the Russian and Ottoman Empires, the nascent Balkan nations and the several local ethnic groups, Albanians, Bulgarians, Greeks, Pomaks, Serbs and Vlacks, with Slavic Macedonians and Hellenic Macedonians in the middle. Refugees played a large part in founding nuclei abroad, for example, in Canberra and Toronto, which have since grown into large settlements through chain migration. Since the Second World War, the village, district, regional, Folk and supra-Folk allegiances of Macedonians have been reshuffled again as a

result of the German and Bulgarian occupation, the Greek Civil War and the split between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The cleavages among the pro-Bulgarian, the pro-independence, the pro-Yugoslav and the pro-Greek factions and the variety of gradations between each of these orientations in Macedonia have affected the type of settlements formed abroad.

-- J. S. M.

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Julius Rezler, "Admission policy of American trade unions concerning immigrant workers," Labor Law Journal, May 1960, pp. 367-378.

The author, associate professor of labor relations at Loyola University, reports a study of "the privileges, if any, granted by American unions . . . to immigrant workers carrying union cards in their native country." Questionnaires were sent to 186 unions, together with requests for a copy of each union's constitution or bylaws. Replies were received from 91 or close to one-half, but those that replied were on the average the larger unions for they represented over 14 million workers or better than three-fourths of the total membership.

Of the answering unions, 11 included only workers in local, state or federal government employment for which citizenship is a requirement. Six unions, on the average small in membership, reported some form of restriction on the admission of immigrant workers. By far the largest number, 52 unions with over 58% of the membership of the reporting group, drew no distinction between native and immigrant workers in admission. The remaining 22 with 36% of the membership granted card-carrying immigrants one or another special privilege, such as automatic admission or waiver of initiation fee, subject to certain conditions of eligibility.

The nature of the preferential provisions and the characteristics of the unions having them are described in some detail. A final section deals with special programs for the admission of refugees on the part of ten of the 91 unions. Among other things the study demonstrated that the treatment of immigrant workers by the unions has become much more liberal since 1905 when the convention of the American Federation of Labor first recommended recognition of the membership cards of immigrant trade unionists.

-- E. P. H.

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Louis P. F. Smith, "Observations on a Declining Population," Christus Rex, An Irish Quarterly Journal of Sociology, 14 (January, 1960), 23-34.

Attributing the decline of population in the Irish Free State since 1950 to the ready availability of a higher standard of living in Britain and the United States than can ordinarily be won in the Irish countryside, Smith is

mostly concerned with the distorting effects of Irish life of this population drain and, almost equally, the effort of those at home to achieve the standard of living enjoyed by those who emigrate. Economically, the emigration deprives Irish agriculture of much of its natural market (tariff barriers prevent the crops from following the emigrants); robs Ireland of the benefit it deserves for expending an estimated £3000 for rearing and educating each emigrant; and leaves the country with a redundant fixed investment in railroads and highways. Social consequences include a pattern of delaying marriage until independent economic success of the male is assured, thus promoting great inequalities of age between husband and wife, and distorted relations among young people; a notorious lack of young leadership in the areas of heavy emigration; and serious obstacles to the orderly redistribution of land to successive generations. Smith does not make out a wholly convincing case that all of these troubles can be traced to emigration, but there is no reason to quarrel with his conclusion that economic and social dislocations are bound to continue in Ireland until goods can leave Ireland as freely as can her people. If the price to be paid for the economic integration of Europe is "a sacrifice of some measure of independence," Smith is more than willing to pay it.

-- R. D. C.

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Alfred Vagts, *Deutsche-Amerikanische Rückwanderung* (German-American return migration), Supplement, *Jahrbuch für Amerikastudien*, Vol. 6. Heidelberg, Winter-Universitätsverlag, 1960. 216 pp.

The author gives a thoughtful and comprehensive treatment of return migration in general and of return migration to Germany in particular. In addition to the rather limited official data on the subject, use is made of a wide range of other sources such as contemporary accounts of earlier re-migration and biographical materials. As far as the information permits, return migration is considered in historical perspective, and is viewed as a normal if numerically smaller sequel of emigration. The returnees are recognized to be, like the preceding migrants, most diverse in their psychological motives and immediate incentives; and attention is given to social, economic, and political aspects of the movement.

Among the many topics that broaden the range and expand the significance of this study are the influence of the returnees in their native country, official attitudes and more personal reactions toward them, their distortion of net migration away from the proportions set by the national origins quota system, the return of children of the migrants as a part of the total phenomenon, official attempts of the native country to attract back its former citizens as in the case of Italy and Germany prior to World War II, inter-generational conflict as a factor in emigration and return, and the relation of return migration to circumstances such as the liberal uprising of 1848, and anti-German feeling in the United States at the time of the first World War.

The final and longest section deals with biographical materials for notable remigrants and their descendants, with separate sections on political expatriates, scientists, artists and intellectuals, and other categories. With recognition that this tells little of the large and anonymous masses of the undistinguished, it nevertheless documents the two-way movement of influences between one nation and another in the total migration process.

-- E. P. H.

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Blanche H. C. Weaver, "Confederate Emigration to Brazil," Journal of Southern History, 27 (February 1961), 33-53.

There was an apparent congruity between the plantation dreams frustrated by defeat in the Civil War and the opportunities offered by Brazil, where slavery was still legal, and the government was encouraging the immigration of men of imagination and supervisory skill. But Miss Weaver shows conclusively that despite the manic enterprises of Brazilian and American agents, only a few Southerners transcended the psychic obstacles to emigration and the difficulties engendered by the lack of established transportation routes. Those who reached Brazil found the government unwilling or unable to provide either the social or the economic facilities required by the proud but usually destitute Americans. Within a few years, many were to be found begging in the streets of Rio and Sao Paulo, and the United States consular service and navy were doing what they could to return backtrailers to the country they had spurned.

-- R. D. C.

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BRIEF REFERENCES

Rowland Berthoff, "The American social order: a conservative hypothesis," American Historical Review, 65 (3):495-514. April 1960.

In search for an adequate central theme for the analysis of the social history of the United States, the author makes the important suggestion that "the central and continuous factor throughout the history of American society is its characteristic mobility," and proceeds to point out the influence of immigration, internal migration, and social mobility.

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Rudolf Glanz. The Jews of California, from the discovery of gold until 1880, New York, the author, 1960. viii + 188 pp.

An account of the development of the Jewish community in California following the gold rush, based on extensive use of early newspapers and other sources.

Among other topics, it deals with the occupations of the early settlers, Jewish organizations and community life in the San Francisco area, and lesser communities elsewhere in the state.

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David M. Heer, "The marital status of second-generation Americans," American Sociological Review, 26(2):233-241 (April 1961).

Analysis of the 1950 census data shows that the proportion never married was greater for members of the second generation (i.e., native born with one or both parents foreign born) than for the white population as a whole. This was generally true for each of the thirteen national origin groups separately examined; but it is noted that those of Mexican origin were least likely to remain unmarried. The Irish, on the other hand, married the latest and had the highest proportion never married. The author finds that the data fit the trial hypothesis that "the percentage never married among young adults in each ethnic group is a function both of the aspiration for high socio-economic status in that group and of its attitude toward birth control."

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G. Elmore Reaman. The trail of the black walnut: Pennsylvania German migrants to Province of Ontario, Canada. Vol. 57 of the publications for the Pennsylvania German Society. Lancaster, Pa., 1957. XX + 256 pp.

The story of the Pennsylvania Germans in their migration from Europe to Pennsylvania and then on to Canada at the time of the Revolution, sympathetically told by a descendant. It includes a vast amount of detailed information about the various religious sects, the European background, the history of migration and settlement in Pennsylvania, the further migration to Upper Canada of the United Empire Loyalists, and their cultural contributions to their new country. For anyone curious about the title, it is explained that the pioneers in choosing a place for settlement looked for the black walnut, "since that particular tree grew on limestone soil which these pioneers sought."

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Virgil Salera. U. S. Immigration Policy and World Population Problems. Washington, D. C., American Enterprise Association, 1960. v + 37 pp.

For the most part a statement of the case against immigration, taking the position that immigration can be of little benefit either to the United States or to the nations of emigration. To support his thesis the author establishes two conclusions to his satisfaction, first that "immigrants in the future can be expected to make only a thinly marginal contribution to the nation's growth and development," and that migration cannot be in sufficient volume to relieve overpopulation in other nations. A final point made by the author, rounding out the anti-immigration argument, is that as far as the capital requirement per worker is concerned it can be more readily provided through the export of capital to the worker's homeland

or the encouragement of capital formation there than by movement of the worker to the United States where per capita capital requirements average much higher. The other side of the argument, however, the case for immigration, is represented by only a few straw men.

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